

Intimations.

WM. POWELL LTD.,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

LACE CURTAINS

Large Variety.

3 yds.	\$ 2.30 to \$ 6.00 a pair.
8 yds.	8.75 to 9.50 "
4 yds.	4.75 to 10.50 "
4 yds.	6.75 to 18.50 "
5 yds.	10.00 to 21.00 "

MUSLIN CURTAINS

Splendid Selection.

80 cents to \$2 a yard.

Madras (White & Ecu).

Book.

Flowered Book.

Coloured Madras.

Insertion Muslin.

POWELL'S
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1906

Intimations.

K. A. J. CHOTIRMALL & CO.,
8, D'AGUIAR STREET.
NEWLY OPENED SILK STORE.

Indian, Chinese and
Japanese Silk Goods.
Just Arrived.

SOCKS (Linen) LADIES' AND
GENTLEMEN'S SILK UMBRELLAS.
SILK KIMONOS, LADIES' BLOUSES
AND SHAWLS.

SANDALWOOD BOXES (INLAID).
HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, GLOVE
BOXES.

MONKEY-BOXES, &c.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, JAVA
SERONGS.

MANDARIN COATS, COTTON
SHIRTS.

SILK LACE SCARFS AND SHAWLS.

Prices exceptionally cheap.

Inspection earnestly solicited.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1906. [520]

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,
NAVAL CONTRACTORS,
AND GENERAL COMMISSION
AGENTS.

GROUND FLOOR,
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
HONGKONG,
OIL AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE
COMPOSITION RED HAND
BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT,
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR
LAUNCHES.

A.C. N.C. N.C.

Sole Agents for
PERKINS'S SPECIAL CREAM
MILK.

J. & O. SPECIAL LIQUEUR SCOTCH
WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF
HIPS STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

AT
REASONABLE PRICES.
Hongkong, 7th March, 1906. [521]

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
NO SUFFERER
NEED NOW DESPAIR,
but without running a doctor's bill or falling into
the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily,
and economically cure himself without the knowl-
edge of a second party. It is the introduction of
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION.

A complete revolution has been wrought in this de-
partment of medical science, whilst thousands have
been restored to health and happiness who for
years previously had been merely dragging out a
miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—A Sovereign
Remedy for discharges from the urinary
organs, suppurating infections, the use of which
does irreparable harm by laying the foundation
of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2—A Sovereign
Remedy for primary and secondary skin
eruptions, eruptions, pains and swellings of the
joints, and all those complaints which mercury
and arsenic are popularly but erroneously
supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the
whole system through the blood and thoroughly
eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3—A Sovereign
Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired
vitality, sleeplessness, distaste and incapacity for
business or pleasure, loss of appetite, biliousness,
indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all
those disorders resulting from early error and
excess which the faculty so persistently ignore,
because it is impossible to cure or even relieve.

THERAPION No. 4—A Sovereign
Remedy for all diseases of the blood, and all
those disorders which the faculty so persistently ignore,
because it is impossible to cure or even relieve.

Sold by A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, China and Manila. [522]

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,
司公隆李
CHINA-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,
from Shanghai, has re-opened their
FURNITURE STORE
at
No. 35, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.
The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE
of every description can be made to
order in any design required.

Have been patronised by the Hongkong Club,
Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co., Messrs. A.
S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Firms and other leading
Establishments in the Colony, to whom reference
may be made as to the Superior Work-
manship and Materials of the Furniture, &c.,
supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. write as
follows:—
"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI
KWONG LOONG furnished the Annex to
our Dispensary and gave us every satis-
faction."

(84.) A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and
CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1906. [523]

COMMERCIAL ORIENT IN 1905.

VALUABLE STATISTICS.

"The Commercial Orient in 1905" is the title
of a monograph just issued by the Department
of Commerce and Labour through its bureau of
statistics.

The section of the world occupied by people
of Oriental habits includes all of northern Africa,
Turkey in Europe as well as Asia, all of
southern and eastern Asia, and the East In-
dian Islands. This territory, stretching from
north Africa to the East Indies, and occupied
by Oriental people, is but about one-fifth of the
land surface of the globe, but its population is
more than half the entire people of the world.
Its total international commerce is between
\$3,000,000,000 and \$4,000,000,000 annually,
about equally divided between imports and
exports, and of this commerce practically two-
thirds is with the Occidental sections of the
world, the remainder being exchanges among
the Oriental countries.

Oriental man has maintained his separate
and distinct status commercially, because his
habits of life differ so radically from those of
Occidental man, that only a small portion of the
articles produced for Occidental man are suited
to the customs of the Oriental. This is in-
tensified by the fact that a large proportion of
the Oriental people live in a tropical climate
while most of the Occidental people occupy the
temperate zones, and thus the manufactures
made for the latter are not as a rule suited to
the habits and therefore the wants of an Oriental
tropical zone people.

In a few articles absolutely requisite and
found only in one general form, such as mineral
oil for lighting, the Oriental has accepted and
adapted himself to the commodity offered by
the Occident; but the very large proportion of
articles offered he declines unless they are so
prepared as to meet the habits of life to which
he and his fathers before him have been ac-
customed. Even in cotton goods, a universal
requirement for clothing in the Orient, and
especially in the tropical Orient, he insists
upon weights, widths, lengths, colours and
patterns similar to those to which he has been
accustomed for generations, and no amount of
persuasion can induce him to accept other pat-
terns or styles which the Occidental manu-
facturer may consider equally good or even
better. This characteristic prevails with refer-
ence to many other classes of goods success-
fully sold in the Orient.

It is the knowledge of these characteristics,
born of long experience and study of this mar-
ket, which has aided the manufacturers and
merchants of Europe in obtaining and retain-
ing control of the markets of the Orient, and
especially the tropical Orient. In the tropical
Orient the imports aggregate \$1,000,000,000
annually and of this the experienced Europeans
supply 66 per cent. and steadily increase the
total, while the United States supplies but 1
per cent. and makes practically no increase
in its total. The Europeans manufacture
goods to suit the habit and wants of this
tropical-oriental market; while those of the
United States, who offer goods in that market,
take them from the general stock manufac-
tured for our temperate zone occidental people.
Yet a large part of this total of \$500,000,000
worth thus drawn from Europe is of a character
which the United States can readily produce.

In that section of the Orient lying in the
temperate zone the United States is making
good progress along certain limited lines of
commerce. In cotton goods, mineral oils, and
copper for China, and machinery, railway
supplies, manufactures of iron and steel, and
flour for Korea and Japan, the United States is
rapidly developing its sales.

The United States, the world's largest pro-
ducer of copper, is finding a ready market in
China for that article, by reason of the special
demand in manufacturing the new class of
coins being largely turned out by the mints
of the various provinces. In Japan the build-
ing and operation of railroads and factories has
opened a market for machinery, railway
appliances, and other manufactures of iron and
steel, and as the United States is nearer,
geographically, to her principal markets than
are the manufacturers of Europe these sup-
plies are drawn largely from the United States.
A growing taste in Japan for flour, coupled
with a shortage of rice in recent years, has led
to a small but increasing importation of flour
from the nearest and most natural market—the
Pacific coast of the United States.

The total Oriental market for merchandise of
a class which may be readily produced in the
United States is more than \$1,000,000,000
annually, and of this we now supply about
\$128,000,000. Of this annual market of
\$1,000,000,000, about \$350,000,000 is cotton
goods, for which the United States supplies
most of the raw material; another \$100,000,000,
iron and steel, of which the United States is
the world's largest producer; \$40,000,000, pro-
visions in various forms, in the production of
which the United States also exceeds any other
country; about \$40,000,000 mineral oil;
\$25,000,000 medicines, drugs and dyes; \$20,
000,000 flour; and \$10,000,000 coal, in addition
to a large number of other articles of a mis-
cellaneous character, almost exclusively, how-
ever, manufactured.

While the United States supplies about 20
per cent. of the imports of China, Japan and the
Philippines, and is steadily increasing its total,
it supplies but practically 1 per cent. of the im-
ports of the tropical and subtropical Orient and
is making little, if any, increase.

A FAILURE.

Because there came an influence in his life
That changed the course and custom of his way,
Made him forget the glory of the strife
Amid the petty worries of the day;

Because he turned away his gentle eyes
From all that's hard and sordid on the earth,
Refused the diamond of a greater prize
To search for many stones of smaller worth;

Because he left the highway of his years
To potter in the lanes which branched apart,
Tried to place laughter in the realms of tears—
The fond ideals of a poet's heart;

He did not reach the port to which he sailed,
Nor stand upon the mountain-peaks of truth,
And careless we shall laugh and say he failed
To keep the fairer promise of his youth.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

To Let.

TO LET.

NOS. 2, OLD BAILEY and 18,
HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

Apply to—

ARRATON V. APCAR & Co.,

45, Wyndham Street.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1906. [581]

TO LET.

GROUND FLOOR, No. 4, Des Vœux Road,
now occupied by Messrs. J. & O. Watson,
suitable for Banking Office. It provides a good strong
room also.

SECOND FLOOR of No. 5, Queen's Road
Central, known as "Victoria Building," con-
taining several Large Rooms, suitable for
Offices.

TWO LARGE ROOMS and TWO SMALL
ROOMS in No. 2, Ice House Street, suitable
for Offices.

ONE ROOM and BATHROOM in College
Chambers, No. 31, Wyndham Street.

No. 5, Peddar's Hill, 5-ROOMED DWELL-
ING HOUSE with Servants' Quarters.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1906. [574]

TO LET.

N.O. 1, "HILLSIDE," THE PEAK.

A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.

OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and
YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS on PRAYA EAST.

A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Con-
duit Road.

A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1906. [572]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 3, NEW PRAYA, Kennedy
Town.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1906. [575]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNUTSFORD TERRACE,
KOWLOON.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1906. [578]

SHAMEN, CANTON.

TO LET.

N.O. 2, WEST END TERRACE

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1906. [573]

TO LET.

TWO GODOWNS at East Point, close to
the Water, suitable for the storage of
any Cargo.

Floor Area 6,100 square feet each.

Apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1906. [547]

TO LET.

HOUSES in MORRISON HILL GAP ROAD.
4 Rooms with necessary Bathrooms and
Servants' Quarters. Cheap Rentals.

EUROPEAN FLATS in "WILD DELL"
BUILDINGS, No. 147, Wanchai Road. Each
suite contains Bathroom and Kitchen. Very
Low Rent.

GODOWN, No. 9, "WILD DELL" BUILD-
INGS.

Apply to—

PERCY SMITH & SETH,
Accountants and Auditors, &c.,
5, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1906. [576]

HOTEL MANSIONS.

ROOMS TO LET on the 4th Floor, Un-
furnished, as Offices or Chambers.

Apply to—

THE SECRETARY,
Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1906. [574]

Intimations.

DONE BY TRYING.

Nobody can tell what he can do till he tries.
When a thing ought to be done the modern
spirit moves us to keep working away at it
until it is done. In the face of this idea the
"impossible" vanishes. Where there's a will,
there's a way. "If we could but rob cod liver
oil of its sickening taste and smell and then
combine it with two or three other ingredients
we should possess the best remedy in the world
for certain diseases that are now practically
incurable." So said a famous English physi-
cian twenty-five years ago. "But it will never
be done," he added. "You can no more turn
cod liver oil into a pleasant palatable medicine,
than you can turn the Codfish itself into a Bird
of Paradise." Yet he lived to admit that in

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION
the "impossible" had been accomplished. It
is palatable as honey and contains all the
nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod
Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers,
combined with the Compound Syrup of
Hypophosphites, Extracts of Malt and Wild
Cherry. This Remedy is freed from the bad
peculiarities Dr. Frothingham so detested, and
it is precisely the splendid medicine he wished
for. Use it freely and confidently for Anemia,
Hysteria, Wasting Complaints, Blood Impuri-
ties, Asthma, and Throat and Lung Troubles,
Dr. W. H. B. Aikins, F. R. C. P., London, —
"D. C. M., Victoria University, — M. B.,
Toronto University, — Consulting Physician to
Home for Incurables, Physician to Toronto
General Hospital, says: "I am much pleased
to state that the results from using Wampole's
Preparation of Cod Liver Oil have been
uniformly satisfactory; it appealed to me
as being prepared according to correct sci-
entific principles." It increases the appetite and
influences the digestion of food; it is delicious
to take, will not disappoint you and is effective
from the first dose. "It represents the dawn
of progress." At chemists everywhere.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

MEMBERS wishing to SUBSCRIBE for
"SUBSCRIPTION" GRIFFINS for
our next Race Meeting are requested to notify
the Undersecretary before SATURDAY, the
8th September next.

By Order.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1906. [575]

GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

REVENUE FARMS FOR 1907, 1908, 1909.

TENDERS will be received by the SECRE-
TARY to the GOVERNOR at Jesselton, on
or before 26th October, 1906, for the following
REVENUE FARMS for the year 1907, or for
the three years 1907, 1908, 1909.

OPIMUM FARM.
SPIRIT LICENSE FARM.
PAWN BROKING FARM.
CUSTOMS FARM.
GAMBLING RESTRICTION FARM.

For Particulars, apply to—

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1906. [579]

Auction.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

MESSRS. HUGHES AND HOUGH have
received instructions to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON
FRIDAY,

the 7th day of September, 1906, at Noon, at their
Sales Rooms, 8, Des Vœux Road Central.

THE FOLLOWING

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,
IN ONE LOT.

All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND
registered in the Land Office as KOWLOON
INLAND LOT No. 540 held for the residue of a
term of 75 years created by the Crown Lease
thereof dated 3rd October, 1888.

Annual Crown Rent \$566.00.

Area 123,332 sq. ft.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be
obtained from—

Messrs. EWENS, HARSTON & HARDING,
Vendor's Solicitors,
or from the Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 13rd August, 1906. [583]

For Sale.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$2.75 per Cask
ex Factory.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net \$2.80 per Bag
ex Factory.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1906. [57]

NIKKO CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS,
in all kinds of

JAPANESE FINE ART CURIOS, TEA
SETS, and SATSUMA WARE.

At Moderate Prices.

Orders Promptly Executed.

No. 5, ARSENAL STREET,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1906. [510]

Intimations.

**THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND BUILD-
INGS ORDINANCE COMMISSION.**

TAKE NOTICE that a Commission has
been appointed to enquire into and
report on the following matters, viz.:

1. Whether the administration of the San-
itary and Building Regulations enacted by
the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance,
1903, as now carried out is satisfactory,
and, if not, what improvements can
be made.

2. Whether any irregularity or corruption
exists or has existed among the officials
charged with the administration of the
aforesaid Regulation.

The Commission earnestly invite the in-
habitants of Hongkong and Kowloon to
co-operate with them by forwarding any com-
plaint they may have to make or suggestion to
offer in connection with the matters aforesaid
to the Undersecretary.

Any person examined as a witness in the
enquiry aforesaid who in the opinion of the
Commissioners makes a full and true disclo-
sure touching all the matters in respect of
which he is examined will receive a certificate
from the Commission which will protect the
witness against any civil or criminal proceed-
ings which may be instituted against such
witness in respect of any matter touching
which he has been examined.

By Order,

W. BOWEN-ROWLANDS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1906. [509]

RAILROAD HELP WANTED.

BY THE KWANG TUNG MERCHANTS
ADMINISTRATION OF THE
YUET-HAN RAILWAY COMPANY,
LIMITED.

In the Kwang Tung section, Chinese Civil
Engineers or Engineering Students having
experience in Railroad preliminary, location
and construction. Must be capable of handling
any kind of Railroad Instruments on field work.
Address applications, giving training, refer-
ences, experience and samples of work, to—

H. E. CHANG,
President of the Kwang Tung Mercantile
Administration of the Yuet-Han Rail-
way Company, Limited.
Canton, 15th August, 1906. [540]

A. CHAZALON & CO.

JUST UNPAKED.

Intimations.



A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

WINE MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CLARETS.

ST. ESTEPHE	Per Case	Per Case
	12 doz. 2 doz. 1 doz.	
ST. JULIEN	8.00	9.00
LA ROSE	13.50	14.50
CHATEAU HAUT BRION		
LARRIVET	20.00	20.00
CHATEAU MOUTON		
D'ARMAILHACQ	24.00	26.00
CHATEAU PONTET		
CANET	28.00	
CHATEAU LA TOUR		
CARNET	33.00	
CHATEAU RAUZAN	48.00	
CHATEAU LAFITE	54.00	

These CLARETS are specially selected and obtained from the LEADING FRENCH GROWERS; they are of exceptional value and in fine condition.

LA ROSE is a good sound wine of exceptional value for the money.

CHATEAU LA TOUR, CHATEAU RAUZAN and CHATEAU LAFITE are recommended to the notice of Connoisseurs as high-class after-dinner Wines.

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Hongkong, 22nd August, 1906.

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager. The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).

DAILY—30 per annum. The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. On payment by post an additional \$1.80 per annum is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per annum. Single Copies, Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1906.

THE NEW BRITISH MINISTER TO PEKING.

Sir John Newell Jordan, Sir Ernest Satow's successor as the British Minister to Peking, arrived at Shanghai to-day, and within the next few days will proceed to the Chinese capital as the diplomatic representative of Great Britain, at a time when foreign relations with the Chinese Empire have been adequately described as "very critical." As was remarked by the *L. & C. Express* at the time of Sir John's appointment, Peking has been denuded of more than one of the leading Foreign Ministers last spring, and the departure of men well versed in its ways at the moment that China is exhibiting such marked signs of unwonted vitality, leaves cause for serious thought. Of Sir John Newell Jordan, our London contemporary observes:—"He is no stranger to the Far East, and his appointment is received with the same open mind as was that of his predecessor. Ten years junior to Sir Ernest Satow, a considerable portion of his 30 years in the British Consular Service of China has been passed in Peking, as Chinese Secretary. He is thus no stranger to the environs of his new post. By his long experience he is fitted for the position in a degree ten times greater than by the promotion of even an able secretary of Legation, or Minister Resident, who has not

the knowledge that Sir John has acquired. He has not the necessity of learning the rudimentary knowledge of the position, and can enter on his duties with a full acquaintance of its requirements. That those requirements are not light in existing circumstances will be acknowledged by all interested in the Far East. There is no doubt that outside Ambassadorial posts in Europe the Legation at Peking is one of the most important diplomatic posts in the British service."

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The German mail of the 1st August was delivered in London on the 3rd August.

THE CITY OF MEXICO, has been laid in ruins by a flood caused by a cloudburst in the mountains.

POLICE Inspector A. G. Dymond, has been appointed sanitary inspector with effect from the 9th August, vice Inspector D. McHardy.

THE Royal Hongkong Yacht Club are playing the 8th Co. R.G.A., at the V.R.C., on Wednesday, 5th inst., at 5.30 p.m.

GEORGE Crocker, the capitalist, and William Franklin Herrin of San Francisco, will help the Sharon estate to rebuild the Palace Hotel.

AN examination of candidates for clerkships in the Hongkong Civil Service will be held by the Board of Examiners on Monday, 1st October.

MR. E. A. Irving has been appointed to act as Registrar-General during the absence on vacation leave of the Honourable Mr. A. W. Brewin.

THE steamers of the Eastern and Australian Company are now fitted with electric fans in all first saloon cabins and public rooms. The insulated spaces have been increased in all the steamers giving opportunities for shipment of fruits and vegetables, meats and butter, in separate chambers and at the necessary temperatures.

THE hon. treasurer of the Missions-to-Seamen begs to acknowledge the receipt of a cheque for \$170.49 being the proceeds of a concert kindly arranged by the Hongkong Volunteer Corps on the 18th ult. He would also take this opportunity to thank the promoters and all who took part for their great kindness in the matter.

THE Chinese residents of Manila are to be surprised with Chinese Opera of a first class order. According to information just received in Manila the China Navigation Company's steamer *Yingchow* has sailed from Shanghai for Manila with a company of theatrical artists. The steamer comes consigned to Messrs. Smith, Bell and Company. The theatrical company, it is understood, is being financed by the local Chinese firm of Y. Sontua. The company is said to be first class, the artists being recruited from among the best theatres in Ningpo.—*Manila Times*.

"PERPETUAL Nuisance" writes to point out what the residents of Chiu Lung Street, which runs between Queen's Road and Des Voeux Road Central, nearly opposite the Mutual Stores, have to put up with daily. He says that coolies start to gather round the hydrant at the corner, at 4 a.m., with their empty tins and oil-drums to get the morning's supply of water, and from that hour on right up till 11 p.m. there is one incessant brawl amongst them, the men fighting for "first turn," and using not only filthy and abusive language, but also using their tins and drums as fighting weapons upon each other, until the time is rendered hideous with the pandemonium they create, so that sleep after the hour of 4 a.m. is out of the question. We commend our correspondent's complaints to the notice of the police.

UNBURY IN BOMBAY.

"In the midst of life we are in debt" is the flippant aphorism of the spendthrift. The thorns which, however, beset the path of the borrower were well illustrated in a case which was heard in the Bombay High Court the other day. An unfortunate victim of the blood-sucking Marwari had borrowed Rs. 1,850, but he had to sign a bond for Rs. 4,011 with a running interest of 18 per cent. to get the former sum. The Judge passed some strictures in the way this kind of business is worked, and held that morally the plaintiff was not entitled to the interest. He gave judgment for Rs. 4,011 but for Rs. 1,850 actually borrowed, less Rs. 1,125 already paid, and allowed the 18 per cent. interest agreed upon between the parties. A clever device of these usurious people is to take what are called "double bonds," which in case of default are used in bringing two separate suits. There is also the still more grinding system of taking a blank bond which the Marwari fills in, at his leisure, to suit the circumstances of the victim. Several loan offices exist at Bombay and though conducted by persons other than Marwaris, they are most exacting and their "commission" adds a new element to the burden of the borrower. Further they have a practice of obtaining from the borrower a letter "on his employer," authorizing the latter to pay his salary for the month to the agent of the lending firm. The understanding is that this will not be used if instalments are regularly paid; but if he fails he is at once threatened with criminal proceedings for breach of trust, inasmuch as he has received his pay after consigning it to the company. The needy are ready to meet any demand and consequently the man who starts a borrowing invariably goes a-borrowing.—*Bombay Times*.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

HALF-YEARLY MEETING.

The ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders in the above company was held in the company's hotel, at 12.15 p.m., to-day.

There were present: Mr. W. Hutton Poits (chairman), Hon. Mr. Edward Osborne, director; Capt. W. E. Clarke, Messrs. F. B. L. Bowley, E. S. Kadoorie, F. Maitland, Ahmet Runjahn, E. E. Haskell, C. W. May, Lo Cheung Shiu and C. Mooney, secretary.

The secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—With your permission we will take the report and accounts as read. We regret having again to submit an account showing a heavy loss over that of the corresponding period of last year. This is mainly accounted for by the falling off in receipts from the bars and extra meals, and we can only hope that trade will revive when the alterations on the ground floor, at present under way, are completed, though with the keen competition now ruling, the withdrawal of the fleet, and the general depression in trade, we don't look for any marked improvement for some time. You will notice that, while the working account shows a decrease of \$37,400 odd, the difference in profit and loss is only \$24,920 odd, owing to the rent received from the Mansions, but against this we have extra interest and insurance to meet. The two top floors of the Mansions are, as no doubt you are aware, leased by the Hotel, but as it has been impossible to keep them fully occupied, we are endeavouring to let them out as offices or chambers, but without much success. We debated for some time whether we should recommend the dividend shown in the report as the prospect ahead is anything but encouraging, the profit for July being \$1,811 less than in July last year, but as there were some five months still to run, we decided it was better not to reduce until compelled, but we must impress on you the fact that without an improvement in trade during the balance of six months, the dividend in February will have to be reduced, as although we are looking very sharply into and cutting down all expenses it is impossible to go beyond a certain point without interfering with the comfort of residents. Before proposing the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be pleased to answer any questions that shareholders might like to put.

There being no questions asked, The Chairman proposed the adoption of the report and accounts, which was seconded by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley.

Carried.

Mr. F. Maitland proposed the confirmation of Mr. J. W. Noble to the Board of Directors. Capt. W. E. Clarke seconded.

Carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. E. E. Haskell, seconded by Mr. Lo Cheung Shiu, Hon. Mr. Edward Osborne was unanimously re-elected director.

Messrs. H. U. Jeffries and A. R. Lowe were re-elected the company's auditors, on the motion of Mr. A. Runjahn, seconded by Mr. Bowley.

That concluded the business of the meeting.

KIDNAPPER CONVICTED.

MISSING BOY FOUND.

Chan Tam, an unemployed coolie, was brought up on remand, at the Police Court this forenoon, charged with kidnapping a youth named Chau Ching from his father's house, at No. 10, Station Street South, Yau-nai, on the 15th ultimo. Mr. Otto Kong-Bing appeared for the defendant. The circumstances of the case will be remembered, were to the effect that about six months ago, the boy's father a tailor by profession, took in defendant, fed and kept him until the 14th ultimo, free of charge. During this stay in the tailor's house, the accused was acknowledged as one of the family and he was known to the boy as uncle. Late on the night of the 14th, or early on the morning of the 15th, defendant disappeared from the house, and it was alleged he took the boy too. When the loss was discovered, the boy's father reported the matter at the Yau-nai Police Station, but no progress could be made by the police as it was reported defendant had left for Canton. On the morning of the 17th, two days after the boy's disappearance, the tailor met defendant in the street. The accused, as it was alleged, approached him and said: "Is there any ransom being offered for your son? If there is you will get him back in a couple of days by handing me the money. If not, he will be sold." The tailor gave the defendant in charge; at first he refused to talk when questioned at the station. Once he said the lad was being confined in a house at Mongkok, but when the house was visited the boy could not be found. The same was said of Hunghom. Later reports arrived at the station that the boy was on a junk at Po Tai Ling, Chinese territory, out of the jurisdiction of the police. The tailor offered all kinds of remuneration to get back his son and even offered to engage a launch, provided the police would accompany him, to look for the boy. It was also said that the tailor had despatched men to Po Tai Ling to get back the boy. When the case was first brought to Court the police applied for a remand in order to endeavour to assist the much grieved father. This morning the tailor, looking very happy, informed the police that he had recovered his son, not, however, without paying the ransom. The men, whom he despatched to Po Tai Ling, located the boy in a junk, but his keepers would not give him up until some money had changed hands. The keepers were given \$50, and the boy returned to his father's care.

Evidence was heard, and on proving defendant guilty of the charge, his Worship sentenced him to six months' hard labour and six months' stocks.

YUET-HAN RAILWAY.

ELECTION OF MANAGERS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 31st August, 1906.

On the 1st day of the 7th moon (20th August) votes were recorded for the election of managers of the Yuet-han Railway according to the Commercial Regulations. At the election 11 managers, 2 inspectors, and 3 auditors were nominated. Yesterday the Canton-Hankow Railway Company received from Viceroy Shun a notice stating that the name of the nominee of the Wa-Yik Company has to be eliminated and that his place is to be given to his expectant, whose name must be wired to the Board of Commerce at Peking, and also reported to the Viceroy by the Railway Company. This step is necessary as the original nominee secured his votes not in his own name but in that of his Company, which is contrary to section 65 of the above-mentioned regulations.

The Yuet-han Railway Company and a certain military officer have respectively petitioned the Nam Hoi magistrate for the lease of the common lodging house, Ming Li Tan, in Yuen Cheung Street, Canton, for use as an office. This hotel has been confiscated by Viceroy Shun, as being a party in memorialising the Nam Hoi Magistrate to release Cheung Ah Ping and Chan Ah Kow, who are alleged to have taken part in the *Satsuma* piracy.

SMUGGLING IN CANTON.

CUSTOMS OFFICERS VIGILANT.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 31st August, 1906.

Recently the tide-waiters of the Canton Customs have been carrying out the search of steamers with unwonted vigour for smuggled goods, as information has been received that an attempt would be made to smuggle a large quantity of goods into Canton.

REFORM IN U.S. CONSULAR SERVICE.

As Congress failed to pass the measure asked by the president for a complete reorganization of the consular service, Secretary Root has prepared plans under which, as far as possible, the reforms will be effected by executive action. These plans have been put into immediate effect by an order issued by the president.

According to these plans, writes the *Pacific Intelligence* (Seattle), every consular office the salary of which is more than \$2,500 a year is to be filled by promotion from a lower grade. Vacancies in the lower grades, paying salaries less than \$2,500, are to be filled by promotion of consular clerk, the agents and deputies who enter service after examination, and by appointment of persons possessing satisfactory examinations. Original appointments are to be confined to men between the ages of 21 and 50 years of age, who have a rating on examination of not less than 80 per cent.

This executive order contains the substance of the reforms in the consular service which the proposed new law was designed to effect. As the order is only effective until revoked by executive action, it has not the binding force of a law and need not necessarily be followed by President Roosevelt's successors, although it is quite one point of difference between the system now put in force and the one which was desired. The other point of difference is that under the law as proposed promotions could be made by the president directly. Promotions under the present system, like promotions in the army and navy, will require the approval of the senate.

With these slight exceptions, the executive order will place the consular service under civil service rules, precisely as well as though the change had been made by congressional instead of by executive action. There is now given that certainty of tenure of office in consular positions and that prospect of promotion, if it be earned, which it is believed will result in a marked improvement in the morale of the service and which will attract to it a class of young, energetic and ambitious men, who will enter the service as a career, instead of as a refuge.

It is but simple justice to say that, with all of the criticism which has been wasted upon it, the American consular service, as a rule, has been remarkably efficient. Its efficiency has been recognized abroad to a much greater extent than at home. Trade newspapers abroad which keep close track of the development of commerce are never tired of pointing out the remarkable efficiency of the American consuls and the great service which they are to merchants and manufacturers in this country seeking new markets abroad. The work of the civil servant in other countries who enter the consular service as a youth, with a view to ultimate transference to the diplomatic service, if his countrymen are to be believed, is far from being as valuable to the mercantile classes as the American consul, who has had some experience in business life or in that very effective training school, journalism.

However, the new system, promises well in this respect, that those who do good work are now sure of recognition and promotion. Whether there will be as efficient material to enter the service primarily remains to be seen.

ANQUIRUS record was broken at the Police Court this morning. There were only eight daily cases for trial, seven of which were for hawking without permits and the other petty larceny. Five of these cases were heard by Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, the remaining three being dealt with by Mr. F. A. Hazeland. The cases were disposed of in less than five minutes and both Courts rose.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

A PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT.

[From Our Correspondent.]

Canton, 30th August, 1906.

The shops and residents on the Sha-kee (the street facing the Shamien) have been notified that on the 1st of the 9th moon, the Government will resume sufficient space to permit of a street two cheung (3 1/2 ft.) wide being constructed, such street to be free from all obstructions. This is a move in the right direction, as when connected with the bund now nearing completion, it will provide a wide street nearly two miles in length, which will be macadamized and efficiently drained.

THE FATSHAN RAILWAY.

The Sainam train was derailed a little above Fatshan yesterday a.m., said to be due to a collision with a buffalo; traffic was only interrupted for a short time, and good use was made of the derrick car recently built.

THE CHAIR COOLIES' STRIKE.

The majority of the local chair bearers are on strike to-day owing to the action of the authorities in requiring all public chair coolies to register and obtain a licence, the charge for which will be \$3 per annum. The authorities also intend to compel street hawkers to obtain licences shortly, the receipts from these services going towards defraying the cost of the police force, which is at present a heavy burden on the treasury. The police force is now well organized and does useful work in maintaining order in the numerous thoroughfares.

MEETING OF CHAIR COOLIES.

In pursuance of a notice issued by the Chinese authorities and posted all over the city to the effect that the question of registration of chair coolies must be settled, about four hundred chair coolies met on Thursday at the Hoi Tong Chee Temple, Honam, reports our Canton contemporary of this morning. It seems that the headman at a station in Wing On Street, in the West City, and seven of his companions accepted the registration cards, as ordered by the authorities, and their action aggravated their numerous companions who through their headman, a certain Tse Cheun, called the meeting. After a lively discussion, in which about 400 coolies took part, it was finally decided to use all means in their power to antagonize the efforts of the authorities to collect a tax from each man and to force him to register. Besides forcing these regulations upon the coolies, the council goes further and says that the occupant is not to be charged for his fare, but payment according to a fixed tariff only must be collected. The coolies resented this, more especially as it will undoubtedly reduce to a great extent their earnings. The climax of the meeting was a vote to the effect that unless the diplomatic efforts of the chairman of the meeting are successful in reducing the state of affairs, which the authorities seem determined in enforcing, the severe method of strike would be resorted to. So there is no chair available in the city at present.

RICKSHA COOLIE AND A BAR BOY.

IMPUDENCE REWARDED.

The ways and means some Hongkong ricksha coolies have of robbing the unsophisticated are many and varied, but sometimes they collide with a tartar, and it ends disastrously for the coolie, as was instanced in a case heard at the Police Court, yesterday forenoon.

On Thursday night a European engaged a ricksha, went about his business, which occupied about three hours, and ultimately discharged the coolie outside a bar-room at East Point, paying him eighty cents. The coolie appeared to be thoroughly satisfied with the fare, considering that it was more than he was legally entitled to, and he took his departure, the fare entering the bar-room to obtain a quencher.

About twenty minutes later the coolie burst into the bar-room, approached the gentleman who had paid him off, and jibbering something, threw a ten-cent piece at his feet. Finding that he could not be understood the coolie took to pig-dish English and explained that the money was bad and he wanted another coin in exchange. The gentleman, naturally, refused the request, telling the coolie that if he had returned the money on the spot, something might have been done, but not after that length of time had elapsed. The coolie, finding his trick would not work, became very disorderly. When he made no attempt to leave, the bar-boy was called to "chuck him out!" The bar-boy, knowing that he would have the assistance of the Europeans, in case the coolie should attempt to carry out his threat of doing damage to him, swung gamely round the counter, approached the obstreperous coolie, who was waiting for him, and with one hand pointing to the door, told the coolie to move, and quickly too. The coolie paid no attention to the "chucker-out," and kept eyeing the spurious coin. The boy then assisted the coolie to move towards the door, but the coolie, thinking it time to act moved into the "boy" and sent him reeling. Both men closed and the coolie was flogged, amid great cheering. The coolie was knocked out, and the "boy" returned triumphantly behind the bar, his coat torn into shreds, to accept a treat from the lookers-on and to toast the coolie's health. That was not the finish of the affair. The bar-boy was summoned for assault, the coolie averring that when he was flogged he had broken his finger and the bar-boy cross-summoned the coolie for assault also, and prayed for compensation for his torn coat—the only one he possessed. The cases were tried by Mr. Gompertz. The summons against the bar-boy was dismissed, and the coolie was bound over in the sum of \$100 to be of good behaviour for six months.

TELEGRAM.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

SIR JOHN JORDAN.

ARRIVAL AT SHANGHAI.

EWOS GUEST.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 1st September,

2 p.m.

Sir John N. Jordan, the new British Minister at Peking, arrived here to-day by the R. M. S. *Empress of Japan*.

A naval guard of honour from H.M.S. *Clio* was drawn up at the landing place to receive the new Minister to China.

A body of the Municipal mounted police formed an escort in attendance on his Excellency.

Sir John Jordan is the guest of Mr. H. Koswick, the chairman of the Municipal Council, and is staying at the "princely house" of "Ewo" during his brief sojourn at Shanghai.

WEST RIVER PIRACY.

SALT JUNKS HELD UP.

An organized band of more than one hundred pirates attacked the salt boats at their anchorage in the Kwong Ning district, near Wuchow, on the night of the 29th ult. The booty, not only consisting of money and other articles, but also of five girls, daughters of some sailors. The affair was at once reported to the District Magistrate and afterwards to the Customs Commissioner at Wuchow, who ordered all efforts to be put forth to rescue the girls and bring the pirates to justice.—*Canton Daily News*.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, First Assistant of the Hongkong Observatory:—On the 1st inst. at 11.40 a.m.—The barometer has risen along the China Coast, and fallen over Japan and the Philippines. Pressure is high in the neighbourhood of the Loochoos, and also over N.W. China. It is lowest over the Sea of Japan in the North, and over the middle part of the China Sea in the South. Probably a low pressure trough extends over the middle part of the China Sea and the Philippines. The normal pressure is exceeded by about 0.1 inch over the Loochoos, and it is in defect by 0.1 inch and upwards over E. Japan, and by about 0.05 inch over the Philippines.

FORECAST.

- 1.—Hongkong and neighbourhood, E. winds, moderate or fresh; showery.
- 2.—Formosa Channel, E. to N.E. winds, moderate.
- 3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook, same as No. 1.
- 4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

French (*Saladie*) 3rd inst.
American (*Doric*) 3rd inst., daylight.
Canadian (*Empress of Japan*) 4th inst.
English (*Devanah*) 5th inst., 6 a.m.
Australian (*Australian*) 6th inst.
Indian (*Arratoon Apar*) 6th inst.
German (*Guelisau*) 10th inst., evening.
Canadian (*Montague*) 11th inst.
Indian (*Kulsang*) 13th inst.

The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. *Tartar* arrived at Vancouver at 3.30 p.m., the 31st ult.

The Ben Line s.s. *Ranglo* from Antwerp and London left Singapore on 30th ult.

The Apar Co.'s s.s. *Arratoon Apar* from Calcutta left Singapore this a.m., and may be expected here on 6th inst.

The N. Y. K. Bombay Line s.s. *Dombay Maru* left Singapore for this port on 1st inst., and is expected here on 7th inst.

The N. Y. K. Australian Line s.s. *Nikko Maru* left Nagasaki for this port on 31st ult., and is expected here on 4th inst.

The N. Y. K. European Line s.s. *Hakata Maru* left Shanghai for this port on 31st ult., and is expected here on 3rd inst., a.m.

The O. S. Co. & C. M. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Stentor* left Kobe on 31st ult., via Moji and Nagasaki, and is due in Hongkong on 8th inst.

The O. S. Co. S. Co.'s s.s. *Doric* sailed from Shanghai on 31st ult., at 6 p.m., and will be due to arrive at this port on 3rd inst., at daylight.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Draught* left Singapore for this port on 31st ult., at 4 p.m., with the outward English Mails, and is due here on 5 inst., at 6 a.m.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Guelisau*, carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin of the 14th ult., left Colombo on 31st ult., p.m., and may be expected here on 10th inst., evening.

The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. *Empress of Japan* arrived at Shanghai at 11.30 p.m. on Friday, the 31st ult., and left again at 6 p.m., Saturday, for Hongkong, where she is due to arrive at 9 a.m., on Tuesday, the 4th inst.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuters.]

LONDON, 30th August.

The Education Bill.

Mr. Birrell has decided to permit the elementary schools to include rifle shooting in their curriculum.

Unionists in Ireland.

The papers prominently discuss a speech by Mr. Long, of the Irish Unionist Alliance, Dublin, in which he urges the Unionists of Ireland to join in defence of the greatest cause ever committed to the care of mortal man—a defence and interest which, if abandoned, means the destruction of the Empire.

Obituary.

The death is announced of Lady Campbell-Bannerman, who died at Marienbad.

The Strike in Spain.

The strikes at Santander and Bilbao are increasing in gravity. Fresh troops have been drafted and the military authorities are preparing to cope with a revolutionary movement.

Great Britain and China.

Reuters' Agency understands that, in view of the importance of Anglo-Chinese relations, the Chinese Minister in London has suggested to the Chinese Government the advisability, in the interests of China herself, of being represented by a Minister thoroughly acquainted with the English language.

Earthquakes in South America.

Heavy shocks of earthquake have occurred at Terna and Arica, extending to the frontier of Peru.

Indescribable panics are reported.

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB CONCERT.

Our readers are reminded of the at free concert, arranged to take place to-night on the Kowloon Cricket Club's grounds, at 9 p.m. At present the weather does not look altogether propitious, but as the booking has been very brisk, if only Jupiter will change his mood for one somewhat more benign a very enjoyable evening should be spent. The programme, printed below, is as far as one is able to judge, from those numbers that are not "Selected," promises some good things, especially when we see such names as Mrs. Jordan, Miss North, and Messrs. Edwards, Walston, Bristow, Burnett, Grooms and Jordan amongst artists who have promised to do their share in the night's entertainment.

PROGRAMME.

- PART I.
 1.—Selection.....By the Band of the 29th Battalion.
 2.—Song....."Goodbye Little Girl".....Mr. R. Howe.
 3.—Song....."Selected".....Mr. L. Broughall.
 4.—Song....."Selected".....Mr. G. Grooms.
 5.—Song (Comed.)....."Guessing at the Ball".....Mr. A. F. Walston.
 6.—Song....."Oh, How Delightful".....Miss North.
 7.—Song....."On the High Road".....Mr. G. R. Edwards.
 8.—Song....."Dorothy".....Mr. E. G. Jordan.
 Selections by the Band of the 29th Battalion.
- PART II.
 9.—Song....."Selected".....Mr. A. F. Walston.
 10.—Song....."Selected".....Miss North.
 11.—Comed. Solo....."Selected".....Mr. B. Burnett.
 12.—Song (Comed.)....."Selected".....Mr. B. Burnett.
 13.—Song....."The Message of the Violets".....Mr. Jordan.
 14.—Song....."Selected".....Mr. B. Burnett.
 Selections by the Band of the 29th Battalion.
 God Save the King.
 Pianists—Mr. Percy Brown, Mr. Forbes and Mr. G. Grooms.

SANTO DOMINGO.

After his discovery of Santo Domingo in 1492, Columbus wrote to his royal patron: "I swear to your Majesties there is not in the world a better nation nor a better land." Somehow, this idea seems to have persisted until the present time. In his work on Santo Domingo and Hayti, published in 1873, Samuel Hazard says: "Probably no spot on earth, take it altogether and looking at it in its natural aspects, can be found more lovely; and it is safe to say, probably no extent of territory the world over contains within itself, under proper auspices so many elements of prosperity, worldly success and happiness as the island of Santo Domingo."

As this was doubtless intended to include the entire island, with its nearly 30,000 square miles of territory, it may be accepted as a fairly accurate statement. The mountains of Santo Domingo are no more beautiful than are the mountains of Porto Rico, of Central America, or even those of some parts of our own Blue Ridge. Its valleys are no more beautiful than the valley of the Yumuri in Cuba, the valley of the Lempa in Salvador, or the Cauca valley in Colombia. Its soil is no more fertile than is the soil of many other areas in tropical America. Its climate is no more salubrious than is the climate of many other places in the world. Yet for a combination of all these qualities within a given area, Mr. Hazard's statement is probably beyond contradiction.

The first landing and a temporary settlement were made on the north shore of what is now Hayti. But these settlers and their settlement were destroyed before Columbus returned on his second expedition, in 1493. A second and permanent settlement was then made at Isabella, the most northerly point of the island, about thirty-five miles east of the present city of Monte Cristi. This was the first Christian settlement in the New World. To-day some of its outlines may be traced, but it is a ruin buried in the rank growth of the tropics. Being easily reached from the home country, the island soon received a considerable Spanish population and by the year 1,500 there had been established a number of towns both on the coast and in the interior. Among these were

the present cities of Santo Domingo, Santiago and Puerto Plata.

The energy exercised by the Spaniards in their desire to get rich quick had a baleful effect on the nations whom they compelled to do their work for them. They were literally worked to death. They were not by nature or by habit an industrious people, and compulsory activity for long hours under a hot sun broke them down. It is said that of the 1,000,000 people occupying the island at the time of its discovery only some 60,000 were living fifteen years later. This depopulation worked disaster to the industrial interests of the new country by its diminution of the labour supply, and the importation of slaves from Africa became an extensive enterprise. There has not been a single full blooded descendant of the original race on the island for many years. The importation of negro slaves, continued through many years, determined the race of the present inhabitants. The blacks and the mulattoes became numerically preponderant and at last politically dominant.

A mountain range follows the northern coast, a few miles inland, from Monte Cristi on the west to Cape Samana on the east. Here and there the range itself or some of its foothills lie immediately upon the coast line. Another range, almost parallel with this and some thirty to forty miles south of it, runs from the Haitian border to Cape Engano, the eastern extremity of the island. Minor ranges and spurs break the expanse to the south of this main central range. Between these various ranges lie fertile and well watered valleys, the most notable of which lies between the central and northern ranges and extends from Manzanillo Bay on the northwest to Samana Bay on the east. Much of this area, both valley and hillside, is covered with virgin forest, and only a small fraction of the island is under cultivation. There are a few banana plantations, a few cacao plantations and a few sugar plantations. Most of the last are owned by Americans. It is a land of undeveloped opportunities.

Many stories are extant of the great mineral wealth of the island, and there seems to be no reason to doubt that the early Spaniards did obtain perhaps a considerable quantity of gold. Many years ago a Spanish mineralogist made an official report from which it might be inferred that the greater part of the island was composed of gold, silver and copper, with some lead, tin, sulphur and rock salt. He closes his report by saying: "Finally, I can compare this island to that of Tarshish, from whence Solomon drew the gold that he employed in the ornamentation of his temple." As it is by no means certain that King Solomon's "ship of Tarshish" obtained in Tarshish the gold which they brought home, this gentleman's testimony must be discounted unless it can be shown that his knowledge of mines and mining was more profound than his knowledge of Biblical history. There may be great mineral wealth in Santo Domingo, but the gold seeking Spaniards abandoned their efforts to get it out and turned their attention to sugar growing.

Santo Domingo has valuable timber in her extensive forests, a marvellously productive soil, and a climate which in the upland regions is open to no criticism on the score of either health or comfort. Its area, as in round figures 18,000 square miles. Its population cannot be given with any certainty, but it is probably between 400,000 and 500,000, with much to indicate that the former figure is nearer the actual than the latter. Some place it even well below 400,000. As a race the Dominicans are lacking in physical vigour, although there seems to be no sound reason for the fact. It is doubtless due to indolence in a land where life is easy and a living easily made. Some of it may also be attributed to the fact that the crossing of the white race and the black has bred downward in the physical scale. To strangers they are courteous and hospitable, if the stranger is courteous to them. Among them there is to be found a fair percentage of men of higher type, men of force and ability, well educated and of clear intelligence. Sometimes, but not always, their political leaders come from this group.

Life in the cities is not unlike the life of similar places in other Latin-American lands. The home of the peasant is a hut in which he lives in a manner which those unfamiliar with life in the tropics are disposed to regard as pitiful and degraded. The main obstacles to progress are lack of incentive and absence of opportunity. When the country is opened up, as it will be some day, so that the fruits of industry can find a market, there is no doubt that the Dominican people will take advantage of their opportunities. But this can only come with political stability. It is useless to plant if the plantation is to be destroyed by a revolution, or if the profits of the estate or of the small farm are to be seized by a political tyrant. No comparison lies between the Cubans or the Porto Ricans and the Dominicans. In those neighbouring islands the Spanish blood has predominated and the impulse of a white race has manifested itself. In time the white man will occupy Santo Domingo and will develop its resources with his money, his brains and his energy. The mulatto and the negro will then be the wage earner, and the small farmer under conditions which will be a long step ahead of those of his experience to-day.

The country now has about 140 miles of railway, about equally divided between a line in the north, from Puerto Plata to Santiago, and a line in the southeast, from Sanchez to Macoris. No imagination is needed to see what would be done for the island by a 500 or 600 mile system. With fair assurance of political peace the commerce of the island should be in the vicinity of \$3,000,000 a year for imports and \$5,000,000 a year for exports. With peace and improved transportation facilities these figures might well be multiplied by five or even by ten, says an exchange. There is no better sugar land in the world, while coffee, cacao, and tropical fruits need little encouragement to yield abundantly. But the first and greatest need is political stability.

THE RISE IN SILVER.

THE PHILIPPINE PESO.

The Committee of Philippine Interests has received the following letter from the Governor General, in reply to its communication with regard to the proposed re-coining of the silver peso:

Respectfully returned to Sr. Jose Ma. de la Vi, Presidente, "Comite de Intereses Filipinos," Manila, inviting attention to the within endorsement by the Treasurer of the Philippine Islands.

In addition, however, to the facts stated by the Treasurer, the attention of the Committee of Philippine Interests ought to be called to the fact that the Committee has totally misconceived the value that is given to the silver coin of foreign countries, in its protest forwarded to this office. The relation of the intrinsic value to the fixed and standard conventional value, that any coin made in part of silver sustains to a gold standard is not determined by the fineness of the constituents of the coin, but by the intrinsic value of the silver therein contained. It is of no importance whether a coin is made of 900/1,000 of silver and is of a certain small size, or whether it contains 700/1,000 of silver, but is enough larger so that the amount of silver within the coin remains the same. The theory that the value of a silver coin as a circulating medium depends upon the amount of silver in it, has long since been totally exploded in countries where the gold standard prevails, and the silver coin has a fixed relation to the standard unit of gold, irrespective of the market price of silver. Any other theory would make the coinage depend upon the fluctuating value of silver, notwithstanding the gold standard.

Under the theory of a gold standard, the world over silver coins have a fixed relation to the gold standard unit, and that relation remains constant year in and year out, irrespective of the fluctuation in the price of silver, because the silver coin is at all times by the laws prevailing in those countries exchanged at a fixed ratio within the limitations provided by law.

When the Committee stated the fineness of silver coins in certain countries, it overlooked entirely the question of the value of the silver contained in such coins.

The following facts will place the Committee in possession of information which apparently had not come to it at the time of writing its letter to the Governor-General and the Commission, or if the facts had come to that Committee, they are not stated in its communication.

Taking the present price of silver for consideration in all the following cases, and assuming that value to be 30-3/4d per ounce of standard silver, which is substantially the quotation of to-day, the intrinsic value of the silver dollar of the United States is \$0.5212. The silver is exchangeable for a dollar gold every where, although the intrinsic value is slightly above 50 per cent of its fixed relation to the gold standard. The German 5-mark piece has an intrinsic value of \$0.5416, while its face value is \$1.10; that is, the intrinsic value is considerably less than one-half its face value. The French 5-franc piece has an intrinsic value of \$0.4874, and a face value of \$0.965; that is, its face value is substantially double its intrinsic value. The franc of the same weight and fineness as that referred to is also the coin of other countries forming the Latin Monetary Union, viz., Belgium, Switzerland, Italy (where the coin is called the lira) and after the year 1868 Greece (where the coin is called the drachma). The English shilling has a face value of 12.2433, and an intrinsic value of \$0.1133; in other words, the intrinsic value is materially less than 50 per cent of the face value. The Austro-Hungary crown has a face value of \$3.203, and an intrinsic value of \$0.9034; that is, its intrinsic value is less than one-half face value.

Should a re-coining of Philippine currency be authorized on a basis of only 700/1,000 fine, the peso, which is exchangeable for \$0.50 U.S. currency at the treasury at all times, would contain a materially larger intrinsic value in silver than do the silver coins of any of the great commercial nations of the world above referred to. This is the element of the communication from the Committee on Philippine Interests which has been entirely overlooked, and which undermines the whole superstructure of its communication. The Committee's theory seemed to be that the value of a silver coin depended upon the degree of fineness of the silver therein contained, irrespective of the size and of the quantity of silver contained therein. No such theory exists anywhere in the world, nor would it be tolerated. The re-coining, if authorized, would add several million pesos to the amount of coin in circulation in the islands, and would still give all the inhabitants of these islands a better value, that is more value of silver in the coin, than could be found in the silver coins of any of the great commercial nations of the world at the present time. I am confident that this Committee, interested as most of its members are in the welfare of all the inhabitants of the islands, will, upon reading the within endorsement by the Treasurer and the facts herein stated, revise its conclusions, and see that the proposed re-coining, if it occurs, will in no way directly or indirectly impair any interests here existing, but upon the contrary, will strengthen the whole financial system, not merely by increasing the amount of pesos in circulation, but particularly by placing them upon such a basis that they will not be in danger of export or of being melted.

The Committee ought also to be reminded that before acting upon this proposition the Congress of the United States summoned before it the most eminent experts upon the use of silver in gold standard countries, and that those experts all agreed in recommending the enactment of the law that was finally passed by Congress, and that the act was passed by Congress without objection, after thorough investigation before a Committee of most distinguished financiers.

HENRY C. IDE,
Governor-General.

HONGKONG CEMENT IN THE PHILIPPINES.

DISABILITIES UNDER THE CUSTOMS ACT.

According to a circular of decision issued Aug. 21, by the Insular Collector, the Manila Cablenews says Messrs. J. G. White and Company will have to pay duty on 1,000 barrels of cement imported from Hongkong for use in a contract work on the coal handling plant at Olongapo, the circular overruling the protest of the contracting company read, in part, as follows:

"In the matter of protest numbered 5,372, filed August 15th, 1906, by Messrs. J. G. White and Company, against the decision of the Insular Collector of Customs acting as Collector of Customs for the Port of Manila as to the rate and amount of duty chargeable on certain merchandise described in Entry No. 13,384, Voucher No. 3,044, paid August 8th, 1906.

This protest is against the classification for duty of 1,000 barrels of cement imported by Messrs. J. G. White and Company who claim the merchandise to be imported by and for a subordinate branch of the United States Government and that the same is entitled to free entry under paragraph 38; of the Tariff Revision Law of 1905.

In support of this claim, Messrs. J. G. White and Company enclosed with a letter dated August 4th, 1906, extracts from their contract with the United States Navy, for the construction of a coal handling plant at Olongapo in the construction of which this cement is intended to be used. The material part of this contract is as follows:

2. Tariff. All materials and plant entering into the construction shall be duty free, provided the same are consigned to the Government in the United States for transportation; all risk and transportation charges to be borne by you, except that all material not actually consumed in the prosecution of the work or forming a part of the finished structure shall be removed from the islands or have duty paid upon the same.

"From the above, it is plainly seen the material must be consigned to the Government in the United States for transportation. This merchandise instead of being consigned to the Government in the United States, was ordered in a neighbouring port of Hongkong, was consigned to and imported by Messrs. J. G. White and Company for use in the construction of the above mentioned plant. This merchandise originating in China could not in any way be consigned to be consigned to the Government in the United States for transportation and from the terms of the contract alone, free entry would in this case be denied, however, this case is clearly covered by the opinion of the attorney general of the Philippine Islands dated February 16th, 1906, which is concurred in by the Honorable the Secretary of Finance and Justice and by this office, and is given in part as follows:

"The customs law now in force here is the Act of Congress of March 3, 1905, section 2 of which provides: That duties shall be collected on all articles, goods, and merchandise imported into the Philippine Islands, except when expressly exempted from duty by this act."

"Paragraph 38 of section 11 provides that the following articles shall be entered free of duty: 'supplies imported by the United States Government for its use or that of its subordinate branches, or by the Insular Government for its use or that of its subordinate branches.'

"My conclusions are: (1) That structural materials imported into the Philippine Islands for public use are entitled to free entrance only when the act of importation is the act of the Federal or Insular Government or some subordinate branch of the latter; (2) that neither a province or municipality can vary the foregoing rule by stipulation; (3) that the 102 packages of material imported by the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Company for use in building a bridge at Aparri, province of Cagayan, Luzon, are subject to the rate of duty prescribed by the Congressional Act of March 3, 1905.

Protest No. 5372, for the above reasons, is, therefore, overruled and denied.

W. MORGAN SHUSTER,
Insular Collector of Customs.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S INTELLIGENCE.

Non.
 Buyers.—Hongkong Fires \$325, H.K. C. and M. Steamboats \$28, Shell Transports 27/6 London, 29/6, China Sugars \$150, Kowloon Wharves \$102, Hongkong Wharves \$120, China Providents \$950, Tramways \$235, Watsons \$13.

Sellers.—Canton Insurances \$325, 1 dd. China \$74, Douglas \$47, Hongkong Docks \$33, Hongkong Lands \$110, West Points \$50, Humphreys Estates \$11, Cottons \$5, China Borneos \$7, Electric \$15, Ices \$35, Ropes \$29.

Sales.—China and Manila \$21.
 Nominal.—Hongkong Banks \$835, London £93.10 ex div., National Banks \$47, Unions \$785, China Fires \$93, Shanghai Docks \$15, Dairy Farms \$17, Cements \$22, China Light and Power \$103, Powells \$103.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on Aug. 31:—During the period under review a fair inquiry has prevailed. The volume of business has increased to a certain extent and rates for a few stocks have also improved especially China Sugars and Shanghai Docks.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have ruled rather quiet and are without any change. Shares are quoted at \$835 ex dividend. The London quotation is £93 15s. od. ex dividend. Nationals are steady at \$47.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons have further declined to \$325 without sales. A few Unions changed hands at \$785. North Chinas are offering at \$15 and Yangtzes at \$175.

Fire Insurances.—Hongkong Fires continue firm with buyers at \$325. China Fires are stronger and are quoted at \$93.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are wanted at the improved rate of \$28. Douglases are fixed at \$17. China and Manila have advanced to \$14 after sales at \$13 and \$13. Indo-Chinas are a shade easier and can be had at \$74. The Shanghai quotation in Tls. 54. Star Ferries are without business and unaltered.

Refineries.—In China Sugars a decidedly better feeling prevails and shares have materially appreciated closing with buyers at \$160 for cash. Luzons have inquiries at \$22½ while Perak Sugars were sold at the reduced rate of Tls. 80.

Mining.—Raubs were placed during the week at \$7, but close with further sellers at this rate. Chinese Engineerings have hardened and can be booked at Tls. 10 after offering for some time at the same rate.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong & Whampoa Docks have depreciated to \$17½ ex dividend. In Shanghai Docks sales have been effected at rising rates up to Tls. 104, closing fairly steady. Kowloon Wharves have been fixed at \$102½ ex the dividend paid on 20th inst. Hongkews have risen to Tls. 247½ buyers.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands are neglected with sellers predominating at \$110. Kowloon Lands are quiet at \$39 and West Points are procurable at \$50. Hongkong Hotels continue in demand at \$120 and Humphreys Estates are asked for at \$112.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos have receded to Tls. 77 and are offering. Internationals are a little easier and have reacted to Tls. 68 sellers, while both Laou Kung Mows and Soey Chees are in request, the former at Tls. 62 and the latter at Tls. 320. Hongkong Cottons were negotiated at \$15½ closing with sellers at \$15½.

Miscellaneous.—Sales have taken place of Green Island Cements at \$22½ and \$22 closing with further buyers at \$22. China Borneos may be obtained at \$11. A good investment business has been done in China Light and Powers at \$10 and \$10½ and China Providents were also disposed of at various rates up to \$9.50. In the North, Langkats changed hands at Tls. 240, and Sumatras have gone up to Tls. 80 buyers.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.	
London—Bank T.T.	21 15/16
Do. demand	22 1/2
Do. 4 months' sight	22 1/2
France—Bank T.T.	27 1/4
America—Bank T.T.	52 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T.	22 1/2
India T.T.	16 1/2
Do. demand	16 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	27 1/2
Singapore T.T.	8 1/2 prem.
Yankee—Bank T.T.	105 1/2
Yawa—Bank T.T.	13 1/2

Buying.	
1 months' sight L/C	22 1/2
3 months' sight L/C	22 1/2
10 days' sight San Francisco & New York	53 1/2
1 months' sight do.	53 1/2
10 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne	22 1/2
4 months' sight France	27 1/2
1 months' sight	27 1/2
1 months' sight Germany	27 1/2
But Silver	30 1/2
Bank of England rate	31 1/2
Sovereign	9 1/2

To-day's

Advertisements.

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.
 GRAND AL FRESCO CONCERT
 TO BE GIVEN IN THE
 KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB
 ENCLOSURE,
 Austin Road, Kowloon,
 TO-NIGHT,
 (SATURDAY), September 31st, at 9 P.M.

Admission.....\$1.00
 Tickets to be obtained from Members or
 at the Gates.

Best Local Talent Secured.
 Hongkong, 1st September, 1906. [872]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
 HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.
 IN THE GOODS OF RUSTIM DADABHOY
 VANIA, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Court has, by virtue of Section 58 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1897, made an Order limiting the time for CREDITORS and others to send in their CLAIMS against the above Estate to the 13th day of November, 1906.

All Creditors are hereby required to send in their Claims to the Undersigned on or before the said date.
 And all Debtors are hereby required to pay their Debts due to the Estate.
 Dated the 23rd day of August, 1906.
 R. B. MUNSHI.
 D. B. MUNSHI.

881]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

M. R. GEORGE P. LAMBERT has received instructions from the Second Mortgagee to sell by
 PUBLIC AUCTION,
 ON

MONDAY,
 the 17th day of September, 1906, at 3 o'clock
 in the afternoon, at his Sale Rooms in
 Duddell Street,

(Subject to a First Mortgage of \$35,000 and interest)

All that the Vendor's interest in a Second Mortgage of and in THE RECLAMATION TO MARINE LOT 221 with the Houses situated thereon, and known as 155, Connaught Road Central and 409, Des Vaux Road Central. The premises are held under Reclamation and Possessory Agreements by which the owner of the premises is entitled to a Crown Lease of the same for 999 years upon the terms and conditions contained in such Agreements.

Area 2,240 square feet.
 Annual Crown Rent \$42.
 For particulars and conditions of sale apply to—

Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT,
 No. 3, Duddell Street,
 Auctioneer,

or to
 Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
 No. 8, Des Vaux Road Central,
 The Vendor's Solicitors.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1906. [879]

Intimations.

THE

ROBINSON PIANO

CO., LD.,

ARE SHOWING

HIGHEST CLASS

PIANOS,

BY

THE LEADING MAKERS

OR

THE WORLD.

Steinway,

Bechstein,

Bluthner,

Winkelmann,

Collard & Collard,

Hopkinson,

Haake,

Krauss, & Co.

CASH OR CREDIT,

OR ON

HIRE FROM \$10 PER MONTH

INCLUSIVE.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1906. [138]

IF YOU KNOW A GOOD

"SCOTCH"

when you taste it you will appreciate the
 many good qualities

OR

D. & J. McCallum's

"PERFECTION"
 WHISKY.

It is all Scotch and the best of all Scotch.
 What more need be said?

Your Wine Merchant has it or will get it
 for you.

Per Case\$15.00

A GREAT
 REPUTATION
 IS ONLY WON BY GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS



D. & J. McCallum's
 "PERFECTION"
 SCOTCH WHISKY
 HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION
 FOR EXCELLENCE OF QUALITY
 FOUNDED ON THE EXPERIENCE
 OF ITS CONSUMERS.
 That is Why
 WHEN ONCE TRIED IT IS ALWAYS
 SIMPLY A CASE OF QUALITY
 FLAVOUR.

SOLE AGENTS—
 H. PRICE & Co.,
 WINE MERCHANTS,
 12, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1906. [141]

Shipping—Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAV. CO., LD.

JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MACHAON"	2nd September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MOYUNE"	13th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"AGAMEMNON"	13th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"CALCHAS"	20th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MENELAUS"	27th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"NINGCHOW"	27th "

HOMEWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"DIOMED"	11th September.
* GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"PELEUS"	20th "
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"CYCLOPS"	25th "
* HAVRE, ROTTERDAM & L'POOL	"KINTUCK"	30th "

* Taking Cargo for Liverpool at London Rates.
† Via Bangkok.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

OPERATING IN CONJUNCTION WITH

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL
OVERLAND COMMON POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

EASTWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"NINGCHOW"	29th September.

WESTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA and PACIFIC COAST	"STENTOR"	8th September.

The S.S. "Stentor" from Pacific Ports, left Kobe on the 31st ultimo for this port, via
Mojito and Nagasaki, and is due on or about the 8th instant.
For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1906.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
AMOY and SHANGHAI	"TIENSIN"	4th September.
MANILA	"TAMING"	4th "
SHANGHAI	"KIUKIANG"	5th "
CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG	"KWEIYANG"	6th "
TIENSIN	"HUICHOW"	7th "

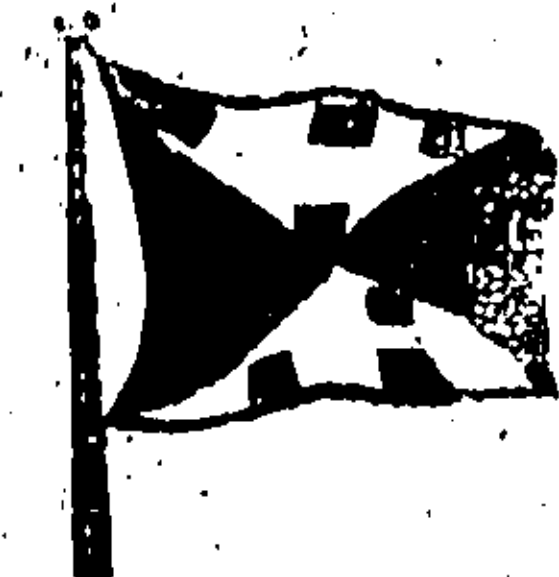
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK
TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE,
BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these
steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly
qualified Surgeon is carried.Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian
Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1906.



HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers
between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon midships—Electric
Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewards carried.
—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of
Passengers.CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
RUBI	2540	R. Almond	MANILA (DIRECT)	SATURDAY, 8th Sept., at Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 15th Sept., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1906.



HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC
STEAMSHIP CO.FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.
(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

Steamship

"SOUTH AMERICA"

About

10th October.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1906.

Dentistry.

DR. M. H. CHAUN,
THE LATEST METHOD
of the
AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY,
37, DES VOGES ROAD CENTRAL,
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1906.

TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.
STUDIO AT NO. 14, DES VOGES ROAD CENTRAL.
REASONABLE FEE.
Consultant in Free.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1906.

Shipping—Steamers.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA
EAST ASIATIC SERVICE.

HOME-LINE.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	TO SAIL
SUEVIA	YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	5th September.
SEGOVIA	KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	13th September.
BRISGAVIA	SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	28th September.
* HABSBURG	SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	29th September.
SITHONIA	SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	14th October.
C. FERD. LAEISZ	SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	28th October.

HOMEWARD.

* SILESIA	NAPLES, HAVRE, BREMEN AND HAMBURG	6th September.
Capl. Bahl	Via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND COLOMBO	
HELVETIA	HAVRE AND HAMBURG	10th September.
Capl. Neumann	Via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND COLOMBO	
* SCANDIA	NAPLES, HAVRE, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	20th September.
Capl. v. Döhrn	Via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND COLOMBO	
LIBERIA	HAVRE AND HAMBURG	22nd September.
Kier	Via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND COLOMBO	
SENEGAMBIA	HAVRE AND HAMBURG	2nd October.
Capl. Peter	Via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND COLOMBO	
SEGOVIA	HAVRE, BREMEN AND HAMBURG	16th October.
Capl. Schoenfeldt	Via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND COLOMBO	
* HABSBURG	NAPLES, HAVRE AND HAMBURG	30th October.
Capl. Filler	Via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND COLOMBO	
BRISGAVIA	HAVRE AND HAMBURG	13th November.
SITHONIA	HAVRE AND HAMBURG	27th November.
Brehmer	Via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND COLOMBO	
RHENANIA	HAVRE AND HAMBURG	11th December.
von Hoff	Via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND COLOMBO	

* This steamer, specially built for the tropics, has splendid accommodation for first class
passengers. Very large, well ventilated cabins, each provided with two beds (no bunks), sofa,
table, two wardrobes, two washstands, electric fans, etc., large elegantly furnished saloons,
smoking room, etc.The steamer is lighted throughout by electricity and carries Doctor, Stewards and
Washermen.
The "RHENANIA" is to run regularly from Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong,
Singapore, Penang and Colombo to Suez, Port Said, Naples, Havre and Hamburg, to be
followed by S.S. "HABSBURG," S.S. "HOHNSTAUFEN," S.S. "SCANDIA," and S.S. "SILESIA."

COAST SERVICE.

DAPHNE, TSINGTAO, NAGASAKI AND VLADIVOSTOK.	MONDAY, 3rd September.
Freight and Passengers.	
† KOWLOON	SHANGHAI AND CHINKIANG.
Freight and Passengers.	

* Taking Cargo at through rates to Tsingtao and Chemulpo.

Freight and Passage, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE

HONGKONG OFFICE.

For steamers of the Coast Service marked † to

SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1906.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
TIENSIN VIA SWATOW & CHEFO	"CHEONGSHING"	SUNDAY, 1st Sept., Daylight.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	TUESDAY, 4th Sept., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	WEDNESDAY, 5th Sept., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	FRIDAY, 7th Sept., 4 P.M.

* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted
throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang and Yangtze Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1906.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"SALAZIE,"
Capt. Aillard, will be despatched as above,
on about MONDAY, the 3rd September.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1906.

THE AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

THE Steamship

"FOXLEY."

Capt. Butcher, will be despatched as above,
on about SATURDAY, the 8th September.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1906.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Regular Steamship Service between
HONGKONG, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO
and IQUIQUE, via JAPAN PORTS.
Will be sent to VALPARAISO if sufficient
inducement.

THE Steamship

"GLENFARG," 4,000 tons.

will be despatched as above, on TUESDAY,
the 11th September, at Noon.

"KASATO MARU," 6,000 tons.

Taking Freight and Passengers to other
Western Coast Ports of South America.The above Steamers have splendid Accom-
modation and are fitted throughout with Elec-
tric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried
on each boat.For further information, apply to
K. MATSUDA,
Manager,
York Building.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1906.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"RADNOKSHIRE"

will be despatched as above, on
about the 20th of September.
For Freight and Passage, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1906.

Consignees.

FROM HAMBURG, BREMEN, PENANG
AND SINGAPORE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"SENEGAMBIA."

Captain Peter, having arrived from the
above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
requested to send in their Bills of Lading for
countersignature by the Undersigned and to
take immediate delivery of their goods from
alongside.Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before TO-
DAY.Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be
landed into the hazardous and/or extra hazard-
ous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at
Consignees' risk and expense.All Claims must be presented within ten
days of the steamer's arrival here after which
date they cannot be recognised.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 3rd September, will be
subject to rent.All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 3rd September, at 3 P.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1906.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ HEINRICH."

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their Goods, with the exception
of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being
landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous
and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Com-
pany, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may
be obtained.Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before 6 A.M.
TO-MORROW.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 3rd of September, will be
subject to rent.All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on MONDAY, the 3rd of September,
9.30 A.M.All Claims must reach us before the 8th of
September, or they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1906.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ WALDEMAR."

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their Goods, with the exception
of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being
landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous
and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Com-
pany, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may
be obtained.Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before 3 P.M.
TO-DAY.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 3rd of September,
will be subject to rent.All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on MONDAY, the 3rd of September,
9.30 A.M.All Claims must reach us before the 8th of
September, or they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1906.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM MIDDLESBORO AND LONDON.

THE Steamship

"GLENLEARN"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their
Goods are being landed at their risk into the
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon,
where each consignment will be sorted out
marked by mark, and delivery can be obtained
as soon as the Goods are landed.Optional Goods will be carried on unless
instructions are given to the contrary before
4 P.M. TO-DAY.Goods not cleared by the 2nd proximo will
be subject to rent.No Fire Insurance will be effected.
All damaged packages must be left in the
Godowns, and a certificate of the damage
obtained from the Godown Company within
ten days after the steamer's arrival.No Claims will be recognised if not presented
within 14 days of the ship's arrival.

MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1906.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that no
change has been made in the Rates of
Subscription to the Hongkong Telegraph and
they are warned against paying more than
TEN CENTS (10 cts.) per Single Copy.

THE MANAGER,

Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1905.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET

PRICES.

Corrected 31st August, 1906, per \$ Max.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Cents.

Beef sirloin & prime cut—Mei Lung Pa B

" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk

" Roast—Shiu

" Breast—Ngau Lam

" Soup, Tong Yuk

" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa

" " Sirloin—Ngau Lau

" Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chung

Bullock's Brains— " Know" per set

" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li

" " Corned—Ham Ngau Li

" Head—Ngau Tau

" Heart—Ngau Sum

" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin

" Feet—Ngau Kerk

" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu

" Tail—Ngau Mei

" Liver—Ngau Con

" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To

Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai

tau-keok

Mutton Chop—Yeung Pai Kwat

" Leg—Yeung Pei

" Shoulder—Yeung Shau

Pigs' Chignons—Chi cheong

" Brains—Chi Know

" Feet—Chi Kerk

" Fry—Chi Chak

" Head—Chi Tau

" Heart—Chi Sum

" Kidneys—Chi Yiu

" Liver—Chi Kon

Pork, Chop—Chi Pai Kwat

" Corned—Ham Chu Yuk

" Leg—Chu Pei

" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau

Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau

Keok

" Heart—Yeung Sum

" Kidneys—Yeung Yiu

" Liver—Yeung Con

Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chu Chai

Suet, Beef—Sung Ngau Yau

" Mutton—Sung Yeung Yau

Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk

Shark—Sa Yu	9
Shake—Po Yu	10
Shrimps—Ha	24
Snapper—Lap Yu	22
Soles—Tat Sa Yu	24
Tench—Wan Yu	18
Turbot—Cho Hoi Yu	20
Turtles, small, fresh water—Kek Yu	56
White Bait—Ngan Yu Chai	—

FRUITS.

Almond—Hung Yan	18
Apples, (California)—Kam San Ping	25
(Ko.)—Tin Chun Ping	20
Small—Hoi Tong	7
Custard—Fan Lai Chi	—
Bananas, fragrant, Canton—Sang Sheng	—
Heung Chiu	3
(brides), Macao—Sung Heung Chiu	—
Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong Lut	—
Carambola—Yeung Tou	—
Cocanuts—Yeh Tse	—
Grapes—Sin Tai	—
Lemons, China—Ning Moong	—
Amer.—Kum San Ning Moong	—
Lichees, dried—Lai Chi Con	52
Fresh, Lai Chi	—
Limes, (Sai Gon)—Sai Kung Ning	—
Moong	5
Mango, Manila—Lui Sung Moong	—
Mango, Saigon—Sai Kung Moong	—
Mangosteens, San Chuk Ts	—
Oranges, (American)—Sang Sheng Tim	—
Chang	8
Small—Tai Kut	—
Mandarin—Tim Kut	—
Olives—Pak Lam	—
Passion Fruit	—
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shut Li	—
(Canton), Cooking—Sa Li	—
(Shanghai)—Sheung Hoi Li	—
Peanuts—Fa Sang	—

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ah	—
Chi Chai	—
Beans, (French) Macao—Oh Moon Pin	—
Tau	—
Beans, (French), Shanghai—Sheung Hoi	—
Pin Tau	—
Beans, Sprout—Ah Choi	—
Beans Long—Tau Kok	—
Beet Root—Hing Choi Tau	—
Brinjals, Green—Cheng Yuen Ker	—
Brinjals, Red—Hing Ker	—
Brassica—Pak Choi	—
Bamboo Shoots—Chook Shun	—
Cabbage, Chinese, com.—Kai Choy	—
Cabbage Root—Kai Lan Tau	—
Cabbage, (Shanghai)—Yeh Chai	—
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun	—
Cauliflower, Large size—Tai Yeh Choi	—
F	—
Cauliflower, Medium size—Cheung Yeh	—
Choi-fa	—
Cauliflower, Small size—Sai Yeh Choi-fa	—
Carrots—Kam Shun	—
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Choy	—
Celery, English—Yeung Kan Choi	—
Celery, White—Pak Yeung Kan Choi	—
Chilies Dried—Con Lat Chiu	—
Red—Hung Fa	—
Green—Cheng Lat Chiu	—
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Lee Choi Liu	—
Cucumbers—Cheng Kwa	—
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	—
Garlic—Suen Tau	—
Ginger, young—Sun Tsu Keung	—
old—Lo Keung	—
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	—
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	—
Lettuce—Yeung Sang Choi	—
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	—
Mandarin—Kwei Lum Ma Tai	—
Musk Melon	—
Mushrooms Fresh—Sang Cho Kho	—
Onions, Bombay—Yeung Chung Tau	—
Green—Sang Chung	—
Shai—Sheung Hoi Chung Tau	—
Japan—Yat Poon	—
Okroes—Mo Ker	—
Parsley, English—Yeung Un Sai	—
Gradus Pea	—
Green Peas—Cheng Tau	—
Potatoes, Sweet—Pan Shu	—
Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Shu	—
Tsai	—
Japan—Yat Poon Shu Tsai	—
American—Fa Ki	—
Poochow—Fuk Chau Shu Tsai	—
Macao—Oh Moon	—
Pumpkin—Toong Kwa	—
Radicchio—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	—
Rhubarb	—
Shalot—Con Chung Tau	—
Spinage (Chinese)—Paw Choi	—
Spinach—Yin Choi	—
Tomatoes—Fan Ker	—
Taro—Wu Tau	—
Turnips, Pun-ti (Long)—Low Pak	—
English—Yeung Low Pak	—
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa	—
Water Cresses—Sai Yeung Choi	—
Caltrops—Lan Kok	—
Lily Roots—Lin Ngau	—
Yam—Tai Shu	—

C. W. BRETT,
Inspector of Markets.
The prices necessarily vary from day to day,
and the Sanitary Board has no power to compel
holders to sell at the prices quoted.
G. A. WOODCOCK,
Secretary, Sanitary Board.

Shipping.

Arrivals.		
Taming, Br. s.s., 1,350, A. W. Outerbridge,	31st Aug.—Manila 28th Aug., Gen.—B. & S.	
Ningpo, Br. s.s., 1,218, Eddy, 31st Aug.—	Canton 31st Aug., Gen.—B. & S.	
Kiukiang, Br. s.s., 1,227, Davies, 1st Sept.—	Shanghai 24th Aug., Gen.—B. & S.	
Hanoi, Fr. s.s., 71, P. Merles, 1st Sept.—	Haiphong 28th Aug., and Hoihow 31st, Gen.—A. R. M.	
Eclipse, Br. bk., 2,068, J. McBryde, 1st Sept.—	S. P. Hetchcock, Am. ship, 2,086, S. L. Zeriz, 1st Sept.—Manila 24th Aug., Ballast—A. K. & Co.	

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

Phuyen, for Saigon.	
Paklat, for Swatow.	
Prometheus, for Swatow.	
Pittanulok, for Bangkok.	
Kiukiang, for Canton.	
Look, for Bangkok.	
Eastern, for Port Darwin.	
Meefon, for Shanghai.	
Annan Maru, for Swatow.	
Yaching, for Hongkong.	
Glenloch, for Amoy.	
Rein, for Surabaya.	
Sabine Rickmers, for Canton.	

Departures.

Zafro, for Manila.	
Phuyen, for Saigon.	
Ningpo, for Chinkiang.	
Pittanulok, for Bangkok.	
Eastern, for Australian Ports.	
Prometheus, for Swatow.	
Look, for Bangkok.	
Cheongching, for Swatow.	
Meefon, for Shanghai.	

Passengers arrived.

Per Taming, from Manila—Messrs. J. H. Hanck, J. F. Edwards, R. R. Duncan, E. R. Reid, M. Ure and J. G. Parrado.	
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Passengers deposed.

Per Eastern, for Australian Ports—Mrs. Bloomfield, Mr. S. Colbair, Mr. and Mrs. R. Falconer, Mr. and Mrs. L. Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Lynch and child, Mr. and Mrs. McGinnis, Mr. Fred. Merton, Capt. S. W. Moore, Messrs. Taylor, G. P. Thirkill, and Miss M. Yen.	
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Shipping Report.

Str. *Kiukiang* from Shanghai—Strong NE. wind from Heichan to Tumbat, then anchored for typhoon on Tuesday, 28th ult., in Hung-who Sound, Thursday proceeded; fresh SSE. wind and heavy N'y swell.

Vessels in Port.

Steamers.		
Athenian, Br. s.s., 2,440, A. O. Cooper, 28th Aug.—Vancouver, B.C., 2nd Aug., and Shanghai 24th, Gen.—C. P. R. Co.		
Clara Jensen, Ger. s.s., 1,103, J. Iversen, 31st Aug.—Samarang 21st Aug., Sugar—J. & Co.		
Coptic, Br. s.s., 2,744, Wm. Finch, R.N.R., 20th July—San Francisco 27th June, Yokohama 13th July, Kobe 15th, and Nagasaki 17th, Mails and Gen.—O. & S. S. Co.		
Cranley, Br. s.s., 2,993, W. E. Steele, 31st Aug.—Ching-wan-tao and Cheloo 25th Aug., Coolies—G. L. & Co.		
Daphne, Ger. s.s., 1,225, E. Schipper, 26th Aug.—Moj 21st Aug., Coal—H. A. L.		
Emma Layken, Ger. s.s., 1,159, G. Conrad, 16th July—Mauritius 20th June, Sugar—Wing Sing & Co.		
Glenalloch, Br. s.s., 1,434, G. Kinghorn, 31st Aug.—Sourabaya 16th Aug., Sugar—Joo Tek Seng.		
Glenhurst, Br. s.s., 3,025, Webster, 14th Aug.—Shanghai 11th Aug., Gen.—McC. Bros. & Gow.		
Haiching, Br. s.s., 1,262, A. E. Hodgins, 20th Aug.—Fochow 26th Aug., Amoy 27th, and Swatow 28th, Gen.—D. L. & Co.		
Holstein, Ger. s.s., 1,103, A. Niejahr, 29th Aug.—Hongkong 24th Aug., and Hoihow 28th, Coals and Figs—J. & Co.		
Masan Maru, Jap. s.s., 910, S. Tagami, 30th Aug.—Tamsui via Swatow 29th Aug., Gen.—O. S. K.		
Medeleine Rickmers, Ger. s.s., 1,020, S. Simonsen, 28th Aug.—Bangkok 18th Aug., Rice—B. & S.		
Mercedes, Br. s.s., 2,900, J. S. McGregor, 30th Aug.—Weihaiwei 23rd Aug., Govt. Stores—Admiralty.		
Minnesota, Am. s.s., 1,323, J. H. Rinder, 24th Aug.—Seattle 25th July, and Shanghai 21st Aug., Gen.—N. Y. K.		
Nam Sang, Br. s.s., 2,591, P. H. Rolfe, 26th Aug.—Calcutta 17th Aug., via Penang and Singapore 20th Aug., Gen.—J. M. & Co.		
Neil MacLeod, Am. s.s., 901, E. Corral, 17th June—Manila 16th June, Ballast—Barretto & Co.		
N. S. de Rosario, Am. s.s., 715, M. Lopez Blanco, 12th June—Manila 9th June, Ballast—Barretto & Co.		
Nippon Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,072, W. C. T. S. Filmer, 26th Aug.—San Francisco 28th July, and Shanghai 24th Aug., Mails and Gen.—N. Y. K.		
Paklat, Ger. s.s., 1,018, H. Demes, 23rd Aug.—Bangkok 16th Aug., Rice and Wood—B. & S.		
Petrarch, Ger. s.s., 1,252, R. Hatje, 12th June.—Saigon 7th June, Gen.—S. W. & Co.		
Prominent, Nor. s.s., 746, J. Christiansen, 29th Aug.—Canton 28th Aug., Gen.—Order.		
Providence, Nor. s.s., 693, H. Skarred, 29th Aug.—Bangkok 22nd Aug., Rice—A. K. & Co.		
Quarta, Ger. s.s., 1,825, H. Madsen, 24th Aug.—Sourabaya 12th Aug., Gen.—S. W. & Co.		
Rubi, Br. s.s., 1,611, R. W. Almond, 27th Aug.—Manila 24th Aug., Gen.—S. T. & Co.		
Shahjehan, Br. s.s., 1,610, Scott, 25th Aug.—Saigon 20th Aug., Gen.—Chinese.		
Strathmore, Br. s.s., 2,291, King, 27th Aug.—Stagen 17th Aug., Coal—D. & Co. Ld.		
Sullberg, Ger. s.s., 782, C. Lupp, 28th Aug.—Amoy 26th Aug., Gen.—S. & Co.		
Victoria, Swed. s.s., 989, J. A. Hellberg, 27th Aug.—Sourabaya 17th Aug., Sugar—Angard, Thoresen & Co.		
Yatshing, Br. s.s., 1,424, Courtney, 27th Aug.—Moj 21st Aug., Coal—J. M. & Co.		
Z. Y. de Aldecoa, Am. s.s., 1,250, F. Xandaro Echaiz, 15th June—Manila 12th June, Ballast—Barretto & Co.		

Sailing Vessel.

I. F. Chapman, Am. ship, 2,013, R. Banfield, 25th Aug.—Manila 15th Aug., Ballast—A. K. & Co.	
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Steamers Expected.			
Vessels	From	Agents	Due
Manila	Singapore	Co	Sept. 2
Macao	Singapore	Co	Sept. 2
Salazie	Singapore	Co	Sept. 3
Doric	Shanghai	O. & O. Co	Sept. 3
Hakata Maru	Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Sept. 3
Emp. of Japan	Japan	C. P. R. Co	Sept. 3
Ischia	Singapore	C. & Co.	Sept. 4
Benglee	Singapore	C. & Co.	Sept. 4
Devanba	Singapore	P. & O. Co	Sept. 5
Tijpanas	Macassar	J. C. J. L.	Sept. 5
Australian	P. Darwin	G. L. & Co	Sept. 5
Nicomedia	Japan	P. & A. Co	Sept. 6
Stearor	B. & C.	Sept. 7	
Geisenau	Colombo	M. & C.	Sept. 10
Ceylon Maru	Kobe	N. Y. K.	Sept. 10
Monteagle	Vancouver	C. P. R. Co	Sept. 11
Kutsang	Calcutta	J. M. & Co	Sept. 13

DOCK RETURNS.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCKS.		
Nippon Maru	at Kowloon Dock.	
H.M.S. Alacrity	"	
S.M.S. Tsingtau	"	
Athenian	"	
Rein	"	
Indien	International Dock.	
Yoonong and Paoing	New	
Shansi	Tunkado	

TO-MORROW.

S. Peter's Seamen's Church.	
Queen's Road West.	
Twelfth Sunday after Trinity.	
Morning Prayer 11 a.m., Venite, Arnold; Te Deum, Russell; Hymns, 9.46, 170, and 219; Kyrie, Nares.	
Holy Communion 12.15 p.m.	
Evening Prayer, 6.30 p.m., Cantate, Croch; Deus, Hopkins; Hymns, 12.55, 281, and 435.	

The Church launch *Dayspring* will call on ships carrying white crews to bring friends ashore to the services between 9.15 and 10.30 a.m., and between 5.15 and 6 p.m. (Kowloon Police Pier, 10.30 and 6 p.m.): returning afterwards. The Answering Pennant is the Call flag. All the fittings are free and unappropriated. Visitors welcome. Books, &c. provided.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

September 1st, 1906, a.m.		
Vladivostok	Bar.	Th. Hu. Wind.
Nemuro	29.81	— 2
Hakodate	29.81	— 2
Tokio	29.81	— 2
Kochi	29.81	— 2
Na. asaki	29.81	— 2
Kagoshima	29.81	— 2
Oshima	29.81	— 2
Naha	29.81	— 2
Ishizakijima	29.81	— 2
Cheloo	29.81	— 2
Weihaiwei	29.81	— 2
Hankow	29.81	— 2
Kiukiang	29.81	— 2
Shanghai	29.81	— 2
Guzhou	29.81	— 2
Shang Hai	29.81	— 2
Amoy	29.81	— 2
Swatow	29.81	— 2
Taihou	29.81	— 2
Taihou	29.81	— 2
Tainan	29.81	— 2
Koshun	29.81	— 2
Pescadores	29.81	— 2
Canton	29.81	— 2
Hongkong	29.81	— 2
Yokohama	29.81	— 2
Cap Rock	29.81	— 2
Hoihow	29.81	— 2
Pakhoi	29.81	— 2
Phu Lien	29.81	— 2
Tourane	29.81	— 2
O. St. James	29.81	— 2
Aparri	29.81	— 2
Manila	29.81	— 2
Legaspi	29.81	— 2
Bacolod	29.81	— 2
Hilo	29.81	— 2
Cebu	29.81	— 2
Labuan	29.81	— 2

August 31st, 1906, a.m.

Vladivostok	Bar.	Th. Hu. Wind.
Nemuro	29.89	— 0
Hakodate	29.89	— 0
Tokio	29.89	— 0
Kochi	29.89	— 0
Nagasaki	29.89	— 0
Kagoshima	29.89	— 0
Oshima	29.89	— 0
Naha	29.89	— 0
Ishizakijima	29.89	— 0
Cheloo	29.89	— 0
Weihaiwei	29.89	— 0
Hankow	29.89	— 0
Kiukiang	29.89	— 0
Shanghai	29.89	— 0
Guzhou	29.89	— 0
Shang Hai	29.89	— 0
Amoy	29.89	— 0
Swatow	29.89	— 0
Taihou	29.89	— 0
Taihou	29.89	— 0
Tainan	29.89	— 0
Koshun	29.89	— 0
Pescadores	29.89	— 0
Canton	29.89	— 0
Hongkong	29.89	— 0
Yokohama	29.89	— 0
Cap Rock	29.89	— 0
Hoihow	29.89	— 0
Pakhoi	29.89	— 0
Phu Lien	29.89	— 0
Tourane	29.89	— 0
O. St. James	29.89	— 0
Aparri	29.89	— 0
Manila	29.89	— 0
Legaspi	29.89	— 0
Bacolod	29.89	— 0
Hilo	29.89	— 0
Cebu	29.89	— 0
Labuan	29.89	— 0

Barometer	29.71	29.63
Temperature	82	82
Humidity	81	84
Rainfall	0.10	—

Post Office.

A Mail will close for:—		
Hongkong—Per Yaching, 2nd Sept., 9 A.M.		
Amoy—Per Glenloch, 2nd Sept., 9 A.M.		
Dubai—Per Cranley, 3rd Sept., 11 A.M.		
Macao—Per Hongkong, 3rd Sept., 1.15 P.M.		
Tsingtau, Nagasaki and Vladivostok—Per Daphne, 3rd Sept., 4 P.M.		
Samarang and Sourabaya—Per Holstein, 3rd Sept., 5 P.M.		
Kobe and Haiphong—Per Handel, 4th Sept., 9 A.M.		
Europe, &c., India, via Tullier—Per Caledonia, 4th Sept., 11 A.M.		
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per Namang, 4th Sept., 2 P.M.		
Macao—Per Hongkong, 4th Sept., 2.15 P.M.		
Manila—Per Taming, 4th Sept., 3 P.M.		
Amoy and Shanghai—Per Tientsin, 4th Aug., 3 P.M.		

Singapore, Penang and Colombo—Per Hakata Maru, 4th Sept., 5 P.M.	
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama—Per Kumano Maru, 5th Sept., 11 A.M.	
Macao—Per Hongkong, 5th Sept., 12.15 P.M.	
Shanghai—Per Kiukiang, 5th Sept., 3 P.M.	
Kobe—Per Kowloon, 5th Sept., 5 P.M.	
Macao—Per Kowloon, 5th Sept., 12.15 P.M.	
Chefoo and Newchwang—Per Kweiwang, 6th Sept., 3 P.M.	
Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Luncheon, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth—Per Nikko Maru, 7th Sept., 11 A.M.	
Amoy, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Seattle, Wash.—Per Minnetta, 7th Sept., 11 A.M.	
Macao—Per Hongkong, 7th Sept., 12.15 P.M.	
Tientsin—Per Huichow, 7th Sept., 3 P.M.	
Manila—Per Loongang, 7th Sept., 3 P.M.	
Manila—Per Rubi, 8th Sept., 10 A.M.	
Europe, &c., India, via Tullier—Per Atala, 8th Sept., 11 A.M.	
Macao—Per Hongkong, 8th Sept., 12.15 P.M.	
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama—Per Tijianna, 8th Sept., 5 P.M.	
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya and Macassar—Per Tijianna, 8th Sept., 5 P.M.	
Singapore, Penang and Bombay—Per Ischia, 10th Sept., 11 A.M.	
Karatsu, Kobe, Yokohama, Salina Cruz, Callao and Iquique—Per Glenfarg, 11th Sept., 11 A.M.	

VASTHIPS AT THE HOTELS.

